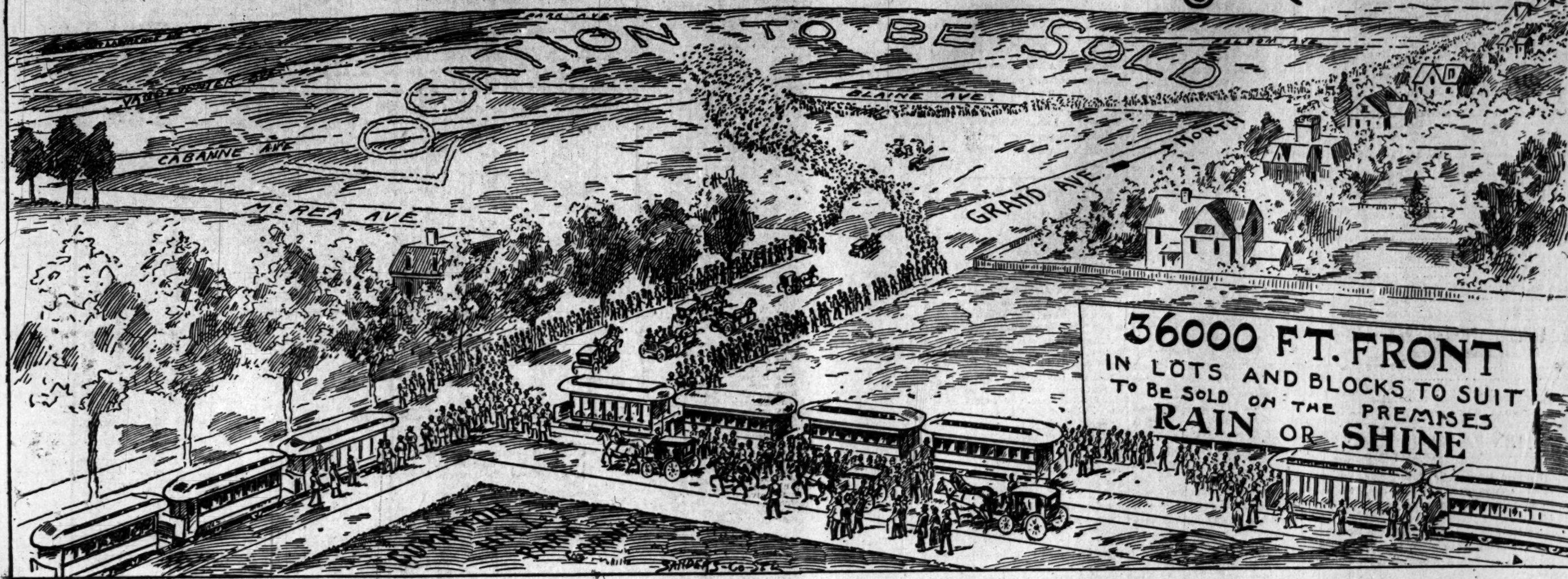


ARRIVING VIA CABLE AT THE 4TH ST. GRAND AVE. AUCTION. JUNE 3RD & 4TH SALE COMMENCES 10 AM.



Last Saturday's Post-Dispatch, yesterday's Globe-Democrat and to-day's Republic published pictures of crowds of people going south over the Grand avenue Suspension Bridge and by way of the Chouteau avenue electric line, on their route to the Grand avenue auction, another scene of which is given above in to-day's Post-Dispatch. The buyers, speculators, capitalists and investors have not all arrived upon the grounds yet. In the distance they may still be seen coming in this picture over the Grand avenue Suspension Bridge. There is another crowd coming, too, but they can't be seen. They are out of sight, but they won't be after the auction has been progressing a while, for the people will then be seen arriving by the Tower Grove Park extension of the Market street electric line. There need be no fear of there being too big a crowd upon the property, for it embraces over twenty-two full size city blocks, extending from Grand avenue on the east to Tower Grove avenue on the west, between Park avenue on the north and McRee avenue on the south. Within such scope there is relief enough for as many people as will want to go out there for business or to enjoy the scene before or on the day of the auction, when there will be a big tent upon the ground to shelter them from rain. The whole city is invited to be there, and preparations now being made for their entertainment should satisfy the people that they are expected to come and that they will be well taken care of.

Persons who contemplate buying should go out before the sale, drive through and inspect the property, so that they may more readily locate such

lots as they want to purchase. Our agent upon the ground will take pleasure in assisting anyone in locating blocks and lot numbers.

The street grades have been established and most of the ground cut down to the level, or is high enough above grade to admit of pretty terraced fronts. Several of the streets have been sewered under the direction of the Board of Public Improvements and also provided with city water. Granitoid walks have been put down on both the east and west ends of the plat and near Tower Grove avenue eighteen two-story brick dwellings have been built and several of them sold to their present occupants.

This property is in the most attractive residence portion of the southern part of the city, where prices have not already gone out of sight. Considering its advantages of location and rapid transit to the business center, the most remote lot in the tract is cheaper at \$30 a foot to mechanics and business men than ground twelve miles from the city would be at any price. This is no criterion of the prices anticipated, for the ground must be sold, at whatever price the public will pay for it, to meet maturing obligations. Being a forced sale, prices are likely to run low, and the bidders who are there to embrace the opportunity will be the gainers.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with 6 per cent interest. \$50 cash at bidding off each lot. Taxes for 1891 to be paid by the purchaser.

CHAS. H. CLEASON, S. F. & T. A. SCOTT, CHAS. F. VOGEL.
RATHELL REAL ESTATE AUCTION CO. and A. A. SELKIRK, Auctioneers.

FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Fred C. Mehl Pleads Guilty to Embezzlement and Is Sentenced.

SAD STORY OF AN AGED DEFAULTER RUINED BY A WOMAN'S WILES.

John Hardin Brought Back From Chicago to Answer a Charge of Assault—Two Girls Quarrel About Their Names, and a Warrant for Assault Is the Result—Police News.

Justice was meted out to Fred C. Mehl in the Criminal Court this morning. When the action against Mehl for embezzlement was called, the defendant stepped forward to the bar from the court cage at the side.

"Mr. Mehl, you are charged in three counts with embezzling a total of \$4,000 from the Mueller Bros. Furniture Co. Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked Clerk Judge.

"I am guilty," was the quiet response.

The plea was a surprise to all parties concerned. Circuit Attorney Glover was called from his office and Mehl leaned his head on his hands to await his coming. Five minutes was spent in a whispered consultation between Mr. Glover and Mr. Bishop on one side and Mehl and Attorney Martin and Bass on the other. At its conclusion Mr. Glover announced to the court:

"Your Honor, in the case of the State against Fred C. Mehl, under indictment in these courts for embezzlement, I will enter in No. 67 a nolle prosequi. In each No. 68 and No. 69 I will recommend a sentence of four years."

Accordingly the disheartened defendant was at once sentenced to serve a term of eight years in the penitentiary and was then led back to the cage without having uttered a word of protest or exhibited any undue emotion.

It is again the story of a woman's wiles and a good man's downfall. Fred C. Mehl was once a highly respected and influential citizen, the father of an interesting family, well known and well liked in the community. A few days he will don a convict's striped garb and enter upon his long term of penal servitude. More than twelve years ago Mehl was Clerk of the First District Police Court and was active in ward politics. This was, however, the only political position he ever held. For ten years he was bookkeeper for Mueller Bros. at their furniture house, 39 South Fourth street, and so demeaned himself as an employer's housekeeper that his unbounded confidence.

ations came to light. Mr. J. F. Mueller had noticed that the firm's accounts failed to show the footing which the increase in business demanded, and commenced a thorough investigation of every employee's accounts. Mr. Mehl was given a vacation and during his absence the books were submitted to expert examination. The result was a revelation. It was found that for years Mehl had carried on a systematic peculation and the total of his theft footed up into \$70,000 or \$80,000. Upon Mehl's return he was at once arrested by Detective Lawler and Desmond, a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of \$14,000 being sworn out. Mehl's influence secured him bond and he was released. A second bond, followed with a third warrant for the embezzlement of another \$14,000, and, learning that Mehl was preparing to flee, followed with a third warrant. Mehl has been in jail ever since, during which three indictments were returned against him. Realizing that a jury would undoubtedly give him the full benefit of the law and send him up for five years in each case he pleaded guilty in two courts, compromised the penalty and took his medicine like a man.

Mehl is now almost 40 years of age and with good time allowances will have but six years to serve. He has at all times admitted his guilt and claimed that the money had been squandered on the fascinating wife of a noted saloon keeper and sporting character. The woman was arrested with Mehl in December in the hope of securing the return of some of the plunder, but was released without prosecution.

Assaulted by Women.
 Miss Annie Martin called with her aunt, Mrs. Smith of 2108 Lucas avenue, at the Second District Police Court to-day and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Miss Frances Sherboff of 207 Washington avenue. Miss Martin charges Miss Sherboff with severely assaulting her on Saturday night last on her way home from church. All the parties are very respectable. Miss Martin living with her aunt, whose husband is employed by a well-known business house. Miss Sherboff also lives at home.

Hardin Brought Back.
 Detective Tom McGrath returned from Chicago this morning bringing with him John Hardin, who was placed in the Holdover at the Four Courts. Hardin was arrested by Detective Costello in Chicago last Friday at the request of the St. Louis authorities. He is held on a charge of assault with intent to kill. It being alleged that on Sept. 19, 1888, he struck Michael Bird in the head and face while in a fight at Eighth and Bidde streets. Hardin says of the affair: "It was a clear case of self-defense. I was sick at the time and went into the saloon with a couple of friends. This man Bird tried to ring in for a drink, and I told him to mind his own affairs. Then he knocked me down and jumped on me. While he was beating me I got out a pocket knife and cut him. I have been working as a switchman for the Chicago & North-western for more than two years, and never was in any other trouble in my life." Hardin is a single man 27 years old. He was raised in St. Louis and always bore a good reputation. Bird lives at 181 North Ninth street. Members of the Order of Railroad Employees are interesting themselves in Hardin's behalf, and the prisoner will probably be released on bond this afternoon.

All in a Playful Spirit.
 Mrs. Jane Anderson is a pretty matron and lives at 101 North Twentieth. Her husband, Henry Anderson, is a porter on the Frisco road, running between St. Louis and Eureka Springs. James Burden, a young negro who used to do chores for the Andersons, called last night at Mrs. Anderson's. Her husband being absent, and in a playful spirit, he stated, struck Mrs. Anderson with a stick. The seized a cat-rifle, which went off by accident, she relates, shooting Burden twice. Both were fined \$10 by Judge Paxson in the Second District Police Court this morning.

Broke Up a Surprise Party.
 Geo. Hageman, Edward J. Reese and John Newell were fined \$10 each in the Second District Police Court for disturbing a surprise party Saturday night at the residence of Henry Horner, at 215 Robert street. John Mohr, one of the complaining witnesses, stated that the surprise party was being given to a girl who lived at the home. A dollar a head was taxed on the men, which

included everything, beer, supper and music. Hageman, Reese and Newell climbed over the fence, it was charged, and a fight ensued in which Miss Emma Mohr was struck with a rock.

A Duel With Knives.
 Edward Cox and Harry Armstrong, young men rooming together at 21 Pine street, quarreled over some trivial difference and fought on the sidewalk in front of their apartments about 1 o'clock this morning. In which Miss Emma Mohr was struck with a rock.

Fought Over a Woman.
 Charles Miller and Joseph Jones, both colored, fought over a woman named Mamie Johnson while in the alley in the rear of 101 North Twentieth street about 6 o'clock last night. Jones used a beer glass on his opponent's head, cutting a gash just above his left eye. He then ran and escaped.

The Ladies Delighted.
 The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit make it their favorite remedy. Its pleasing taste and to the taste, gentle, yet effective in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

STAGE DRIVERS' STRIKE.

The Public Service of These Vehicles Envoys Suspended in Paris.
 PARIS, May 25.—The drivers of the public stages throughout this city struck to-day for twelve hours per day and for the reinstatement of drivers belonging to the union who have been dismissed from the service of the city company. The striking drivers have assembled around the offices and stables of the company in order to prevent "black legs" from being employed. The public stage service of Paris is entirely suspended. The stage company during the day made an attempt to run a few stages, but the strikers attacked them, cut the traces, pulled the drivers from their seats and left the stages in the streets. The police arrived on the scene too late to prevent the stages from being stormed, but the officers afterwards made several arrests among the strikers. The President of the Stage Drivers' Union was one of the men taken into custody.

CHAPMAN TEAR ANTI-EMERGENCY.
 For stove, grate or furnace.
 PITTSBURGH CRUSHED COKE.
 DEVOT & FEUERBERG, Sole Agents,
 705 Pine street.

FOR AN ACTRESS' SMILES.

A Baron and an Unknown Southerner Fight a Duel in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 25.—All Chicago is talking of the duel between Baron Rudolf Kalinsky of Europe and an unknown Southerner, over an actress, Miss Millie Atherton of the Duff opera company. The Baron registered at the Richelieu as Rudolf Kalinsky of New York, and thought of a rather melancholy disposition made close friendship with those with whom he chose to associate. He told a partial story of his life to Manager Carlson of the hotel, it being that he at one time was a staunch supporter and extremely passionate admirer of beautiful but erratic Natalie, Queen of Serbia, recently visited to Vienna and returned to her home. Her peculiar conduct was constantly furnishing a moral for the gossip of Europe. He was also the boon companion and oftentimes accompanied the late Crown Prince Rudolf on his gay revels. After the suicide of the Prince the Baron became more reckless and was finally induced to come to America by his scandalous and extremely aristocratic relatives.

Shortly after his arrival here he met Miss Atherton during an engagement at a Chicago theater, immediately yielding his heart to the beautiful face, Venus-like form and divine voice. But the lady plainly told him that his suit would not be successful. Recently he followed her to Louisville, Ky., to make one more effort to win with flattery, bringing back with him a rival whom he had met there, but who, it seems, was no more successful in his suit than was the Baron. The two dined at the Richelieu cafe apparently good friends, but shortly afterwards a cry of rage was heard, followed by a heavy fall, and the Baron had knocked the Southerner down, accusing him of speaking disrespectfully of Miss Atherton. The arrangements for settling the affair according to the code of honor were soon made, and shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning the two met face to face in Jackson Park, near the Fifty-ninth street entrance, with rapier in hand. When the word was given the Southerner began the attack, and almost at the first pass inflicted a slight wound on the leg of his antagonist, followed a little later by the Baron cutting the shoulder of the Southerner. Without the least apparent cause the Baron was seen suddenly fall forward toward his opponent, whose sword pointed the Southerner's neck and caused the blood to gush forth in great streams. The seconds stopped the fight and the physicians dressed the Baron's wound, which was found to be dangerous, but not necessarily fatal, upon hearing which the Southerner and his friends left the scene.

The Southerner is supposed to be the son of a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., and was known as an authority on the code duello and is thought to have left the city two hours after the termination of the affair. Manager Carlson has received assurances that his guest is receiving the best of care and is in no immediate danger. Mr. Carlson is of the opinion that Baron Kalinsky tried to get killed when he unaccountably fell forward, he having made no secret of the fact that he considered his usefulness a thing of the past.

BLEW OUT THE GAS.

The Fate of Two English Boys at Chicago and a Casualty Record.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 25.—Wm. Jacobs, 21 years old, and Ernest Clark, 16, two boys from Barnham, Norfolk, England, reached this city Saturday morning direct from England to look for work. Jacobs was a coachman, and Clark, brother of his sweetheart, came with him to seek his fortune. After spending the day with Wm. Fielder, and a half sister of Jacobs, the boys went to a lodging house, retiring at 10 p. m. Yesterday Mrs. Fielder prepared breakfast for her relatives. They did not appear and when noon arrived Fielder went to the lodging-house. The door to the boys' room was broken open and the room found filled with gas, the gas having been blown out. On the bed Jacobs was dead, Clark was breathing faintly. Aid was called and everything done to revive Clark but he is now at the hospital in a precarious condition.

"I wrote him not to come," said Mrs. Fielder. "That work was scarce, but he had a sweetheart, Ernest's sister Laura, and the boys thought fortune came to all here. He wanted to get a home and bring Laura here, and he could not stay any longer on the old farm."

SAFE IN PORT.

The Steamer Veendam Off Fire in Island This Morning.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The steamer Veendam from Rotterdam, which has been before reported sunk at sea disabled, arrived off Fire Island at 6:15 o'clock this morning. General Manager Van Den Toorn sent a man to Philadelphia on Saturday to interview Capt. Minnow of the steamship La Flandre, which had the Veendam in tow. According to the dispatch received by Mr. Van Den Toorn yesterday the La Flandre took the Veendam in tow on May 18 in latitude 44 deg. 47 min., longitude 65 deg. 40 min. The Veendam's main shaft was broken and the La Flandre towed her until 5 o'clock on the morning of May 19, when the Veendam was able to proceed alone. She signaled at 6 o'clock that evening that her engines worked well, but could not be stopped. She was lost sight of at fifteen minutes to 10 in latitude 45 deg. 30 min., longitude 57 deg. 8 min., or about 1,000 miles from New York. This was six days ago. Mr. Van Den Toorn says she could probably steam a hundred miles a day. She is well provisioned.

Educational Association.

POST ATTORNEY, Wm., May 25.—Arrangements are in progress for holding an educational association at the summer resort, Lake Geneva, on July 1, 2, 3 and 4 next. President Wayne of the Southwestern Association has issued a call inviting the teachers of the Northwestern states and all persons interested in education to attend.

Royal Society of Canada.

MONTREAL, May 25.—The annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada will open next Wednesday, and will probably last for a week. Many persons eminent in literature and science from all parts of the world will be in attendance. The programme of exercises and entertainment is very elaborate.

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Extract of BEEF.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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 JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
 AVERAGE CIRCULATION.
 1889.....27,055
 1890.....29,005
 1891.....29,005

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1891.
 TEN PAGES.

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Clearing; cooler; north winds.
 Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for St. Louis: Rain to-night; stationary temperature.

THE third party may at least furnish a rope for a few light-headed politicians to hang themselves with.

SINCE Senator PEPPER helped to found the People's party, the gleam of hope has doubtless returned to INGALLS' eye.

THE second week of the canvass for the fall festivities fund opened to-day, and with a strong pull the work can be practically finished before it closes.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S mind may be impaired, but Prince RUSSELL should reflect that a fine intellect which is somewhat impaired is better than none at all.

THE Chicago airship is not a useless invention. It enabled Prof. BUSH D. DODD to raise and get away with about \$4,000 which the Omaha people paid to see the thing work.

REPUBLICAN organs professing to view the third party movement as a Democratic scheme to divert votes from the Republican party have a low opinion of Republican voters.

THE example of the Prince of Wales in avoiding the gentlemen who insist upon his paying what he owes them will no doubt be followed with alacrity by the sons of American aristocracy.

It was in accordance with the natural order of things that yesterday's SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, which was in all respects the best newspaper published in this city, should have had by far the greatest number of St. Louis readers.

PERHAPS the rumor that Mr. BLAINE is a very sick man has arisen from the announcement of the bulletins for many days past that he is convalescing rapidly. Under the circumstances, the conclusion that there is much room for convalescence is natural.

SENATOR STEWART of Nebraska is quoted as remarking, "We all love the President," and adding in the next breath, "No, he will not be President again." The Senator, doubtless, means thus delicately to intimate that "we" love the Republican party better—to wit, to renominiate him.

THE report that the movement of gold to Europe is nearly at an end means that the immense importations made in anticipation of the McKinley bill have about been paid for. The payment helped European financial circles out of a bad box and the McKinley bill, therefore, served a good turn for Europe in the beginning, at least.

THE report that Pension Commissioner RAUM is to resign and that the President will accept his resignation does not bear out the assertion that RAUM's record is unsullied. An official with an unsullied record does not resign under fire, and instead of being merely a victim of circumstances he would be a victim of gross injustice if he were forced to do so.

IN taking steps for the prosecution of young RAUM and his associates in the Pension Office frauds and violations of the civil service laws the Civil Service Commission has done the right thing. To permit official rascals to evade the consequences of their villainy, as was apparently contemplated in this case, would be an outrage on the country and would have set a most pernicious example to other officials.

IF there is any profit in the manufacture of tin plate under the increased protection afforded it by the McKinley tariff law St. Louis offers the best opportunities to

realize that profit. There is no reason

St. Louis manufacturers should not take advantage of the tariff discrimination and there is every reason for their fellow St. Louisans to encourage them in building up an industry which may grow to a self-sustaining basis.

TIN-PLATE MAKING IN ST. LOUIS.

The POST-DISPATCH is not a defender of the McKinley tariff and regards the tin tax as one of the worst frauds in that whole scheme for robbing the million to make a few men millionaires. But it does not follow that we must, therefore, treat Mr. NIEDERBERGHAUS' preparations for manufacturing tin-plate in St. Louis as a campaign lie or bit of high tariff humbug. The fact that he will not engage to deliver 8,000 boxes of tin-plate in New York at New York prices, does not prevent him from doing his intention to fill larger orders within the next twelve months. It proves only that he understands the business well enough to know that tin-plate is worth more in St. Louis than in New York and that it will cost something to ship it from St. Louis to New York.

The fall in the price of tin plate from \$5.70 per box in 1882 to \$4.60 in 1884, \$4.25 in 1885 and \$4.20 in 1887, was ascribed by experts to the cheaper production in this country of the sheet iron and steel which are converted into tin plates by dipping. Before the McKinley bill doubled the tariff on tin plate it was asserted by many well informed persons that tin plate could then be manufactured in some parts of this country without further protection than was afforded by a tariff of 1 cent a pound.

British makers had to lower their prices accordingly, and it seems that the margin was not large and stable enough to tempt anyone. Moreover, the manufacturers of galvanized sheet iron and tin plates were afraid that competition between American and British manufacturers of tin plate would reduce the price and the consumption of the substitutes. This explains why the manufacturers of the substitutes were the principal workers for a tariff arrangement that would prevent such competition by largely increasing the cost of tin plate to consumers in this country.

If, with the advantages St. Louis has in the way of cheap iron, cheap coal, and cheap access to Western consumers, tin plate could have been manufactured here under a protection of 1 cent a pound, we do not see why Mr. NIEDERBERGHAUS may not after July 1 manufacture it here under a tariff protection of 2 1/2 cents a pound, with the tinning material admitted free and Welsh skilled labor also. The only things that can prevent him from pocketing clear profit the increased price of tin, would be the incidental operations of the new tariff itself, the decreased consumption of tin-plate and increased consumption of substitutes; the glutting of the market with tin-plate from Great Britain in the interval, before the new tin plate tax will take effect next July; the increased ability of the British manufacturers to put tin plate down to the lowest notch and monopolize the supply of tin metal, since our new tariff will have added many millions to their clear profits before July 1.

We have faith in the ultimate success of every manufacturing industry started in St. Louis, and believe that tin plate will be profitably manufactured here, even when it cannot be so manufactured anywhere else in the United States. When tariff burdens are removed from all the raw materials of industry and free trade knocks out the trusts and other monopoly combinations, St. Louis will not only manufacture more than she now does for the home market, but for a very large export trade.

CHIEF LINDSEY's record at the head of the Fire Department affords an unanswerable argument in favor of his retention in the place. During his six years of service there were 2,680 more alarms than during the six years previous, yet the per cent of loss to value was .918 or nearly one-third less. In round figures the loss upon 5,429 fires under LINDSEY's chieftaincy was \$7,136,482.79, while upon 3,949 fires for six years before the loss was \$7,722,910.39. With nearly 60 per cent more fires the loss was less. This is a magnificent record of fire fighting, and not only warrants the universal demand of the business interests for his retention but places the Mayor in an indefensible position. Refusal upon his part to renominiate LINDSEY suggests utter contempt for the city's good.

REFERRING to a supposed case of exclusive bidding by contractors, the Republic warns the Council that "there never was a greater necessity for a stiff-backed, resolute and wide-awake Board of Public 'Improvements than now.'" That is about the way the Post-Dispatch put it before the nomination and election of the Democratic Council ticket. It is now a little too late to call on the Council for a stiff-backed water commissioner when it has already confirmed, without question or hesitation, enough of the Mayor's appointees to control the actions and decisions of the board and to make mere ciphers of the remaining member and the elective President.

THE Council combine might have forced the Mayor to renominiate HOLMAN and LINDSEY by simply requiring their names to be sent in before confirming any other nominations. That would have made "the push" so unanimous for HOLMAN and LINDSEY that the Mayor could not have held out against the pressure. As the contest stands now the Council has disarmed itself of such an

extent, yielded so much fighting ground

and put itself into such a discreditable position that it can neither expect to coerce the Mayor nor hope to entitle itself to public confidence by successfully resisting his bosomism at any point.

THE story comes from Chicago that Baron RUDOLPH KALNOKY, a nephew of the distinguished Count of the same name fought a duel with a fiery Southerner over a comic opera singer with whom both were enamored. A high sense of honor and of conduct becoming a gentleman is said to have led the Baron into the encounter. It is strange, however, that this high sense of honor and what becomes a gentleman about chasing a comic opera singer around the country.

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WITH PROPER POMP.

The Bridgewater Manual Training School Opened at Kirkwood To-day.

CEREMONIES WITNESSED BY HUNDREDS OF REJOICING COLORED PEOPLE.

St. Louis and Suburban Towns Represented at the Scene-Speaking, Dancing and a Street Parade-The School Buildings and Grounds Inspected-St. Louis Police Present.

Kirkwood was invaded this morning by thousands of colored people, and the invasion will be an "army of occupation" in that beautiful suburban town until 8 o'clock to-night. The occasion is the formal dedication of the Bridgewater Manual Training School for Negro Children in the chaste and picturesque quarters sacred for the past thirty years to the Kirkwood Seminary conducted by Mrs. Anna Shreve.

His change from a young ladies' seminary to a colored institution of learning represents a most commendable and commendable change upon the Kirkwood Town Board for that body's bitter war with the "seminary drainage" of classic memory. That revenge reached its climax to-day.

Even at the Union Depot in St. Louis this morning there was apparent the "state of mind" in which the unhappy Kirkwoods welcome the culmination of Mrs. Cairns' coup d'etat. All the early trains were crowded with residents of that unhappy suburb, men, women and children, seeking to witness the "state of mind" of the Kirkwood people to-day.

THE "FURN" AROUND THE BAND. Out in the crowd of colored people gathered about the band at the Union Depot there was a "furn" around the band.

REPRESENTATIVE HOUK. Sudden Death of the Congressman at His Home in Tennessee.

KNOWLEDGE, Tenn., May 25.—Judge L. C. Houk, Representative in Congress from the Second Tennessee District, died this morning at 8 o'clock. Yesterday afternoon he went to his home near his residence to get a prescription put up. The druggist compounded it for him and set it down in a glass on the table near him. He took the glass and drank from it. He died at 8 o'clock.

LEONIDAS C. HOUK was born in Sevier County, Tennessee, June 9, 1836. He started life as a cabinet-maker, and educated himself during his spare hours, and studied law in the same manner. In 1858 he was admitted to practice. The following year he was elected to the Tennessee Constitutional Convention and was elected to the office of clerk of the convention. He was re-elected to the office of clerk of the convention in 1860 and 1862.

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Wm. Murphy, a Lineman, Drops From

Alot on Louis Street.

STARE KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS AND FOUND TO BE BADLY INJURED.

The Lineman Was Not Seriously Hurt—A Peculiar Accident on Sixth and Olive Streets To-day—An Unknown Negro Accidentally Shot—A Jefferson Barracks Officer Injured in a Runaway.

An accident somewhat out of the usual run occurred this morning shortly before 10 o'clock at the southwest corner of Sixth and Olive streets. A couple of the linemen for the Municipal Electric Light & Power Co. were examining the company's wires and one of the men, William Murphy, had ascended the pole at that corner.

He had just reached the first tree when he took hold of a wire and with a cry of pain fell. He had caught hold of a live wire and received a severe shock. Louis Starr, an employee of the Henry-Comfort Ice Machine Co., who was passing by at the time, saw the accident and ran to the man's aid, and in falling Murphy struck him. Starr was thrown to the ground, his back striking the sidewalk. He was badly injured. The linemen, who were working on the wires, saw the accident and ran to the man's aid, and in falling Murphy struck him. Starr was thrown to the ground, his back striking the sidewalk. He was badly injured.

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